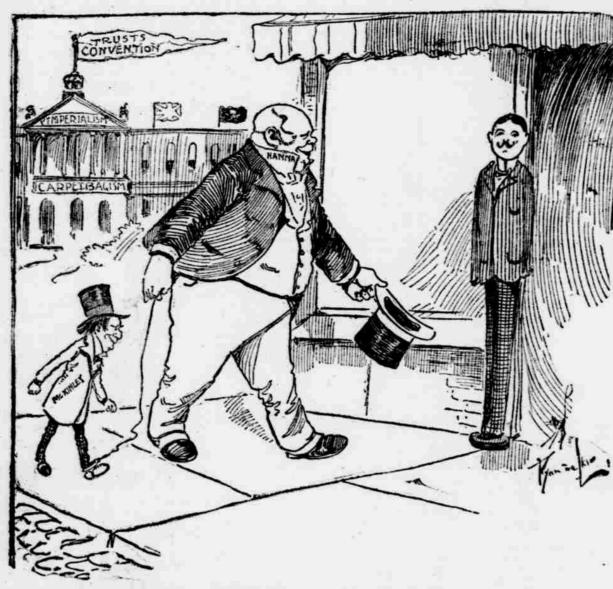
PRICE | In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

STRIKERS' PROPOSITION SUBMITTED TO THE TRANSIT COMPANY.



OVERHEARD AT PHILADELPHIA. McKinleys "What are you bowing to that dummy for?" Hanna: "Bless me! I thought it was one of the Republican National Delegates."

RAINS DAMAGE

Several Counties the Fields Are Flooded by the Downpour.

FARMERS MUCH DISCOURAGED.

Prospects of a Good Crop Sudden ly Destroyed—Railway Traffic Impeded-Car Shops Shut Down.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Nashville, Ill., June 15.-The wheat in this vicinity has been greatly damaged the last week by heavy rains. The crop was excepmore than half is down and is a total loss. The corn and oats in the lowlands have also been injured considerably, and unless the rain ceases they also will be a failure. This is a severe blow to the farmers, who were counting on one of the greatest yields in

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mount Vernon, Ill., June 15.-The heaviest rain ever known in Jefferson County fel last night. The amount of precipitation was 3.88 inches. On the C., E. & I. and on the Air Line ratiroads the tracks were under water for miles. Great damage resulted to wheat, meadows and growing crops gener ally. The car shops here were flooded, an the works had to close for the day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL and rain the last two days and nights have totally destroyed the wheat crop in Saline County. Harvest has been delayed on account of wet weather, and the wheat was overripe. Last night's heavy wind blew the wheat down. For six hours rain fell in terrents and beat it into the ground. Even if the rain ceases the wheat will rot before the ground becomes dry enough to gather it. The only hope the farmers have of getting anything out of their wheat crop is to pasture it. Corn is suffering.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Metropolis, Ill., June 15.—An almost inces ont downpour of rain for the last three days has practically ruined the wheat crop in Massac County. The prospects for a large crop were fine before the rain, but now it is doubtful if a third of it will be

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Alto Pasa, Ill., June 15.—A heavy sain this morning overflowed bottom lands and ruined many acres of corn and wheat Railroad traffic was seriously interfered with.

DAMAGE IN KENTUCKY.

Wheat and Tobacco Fields Flood ed-Railway Trains Stopped.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisville, Ky., June 15.—The State is suffering from a downpour of rain, the like of which has not been known for years. Heavy storms began with the close of May and did great damage in limited sections, beating down the wheat and washing up the young corn and tobacco. Since then it has rained every day, and yesterday the storms were renewed.

rained every day, and yesterday the storms were renewed.

At Henderson, Hopkinsville, Earlington, Owensboro and Hartford, in the western part of the State, four inches of rain fell in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, and it has continued raining all day. A telegram from Henderson says that up to noon the fall measured 5.8 inches, and it was still pouring down.

The wheat, which is ready for harvest, is all beaten down and irretrievably ruined. One farmer turned his hogs into a fifty-acre field. Others are following his example, but there are not hogs enough to do the work. Another refused 500 for a hay crop and to-day it is worthless.

Trains have been stopped on the Hopkinsville branch of the Illinois Central since noon yesterday. Thousands of acres of wheat have been ruined in Daviess County, one of the richest in Kentucky, and thousands more of corn and tobacco have been drowned. More rain is predicted for to-night and to-morrow.

In Caldwell County alone the damage to

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been drowned. More rain is predicted for
to-night and to-morrow.

In Caldwell County alone the damage to
crops is estimated at \$100,000.

Green River rose eight feet at Calboun
during last night, and \$5,000 saw logs in
Pond River were washed away. Every
available steamboat from Evansville was
telegraphed for to assist in saving the
logs. The damage will aggregate more than
a million dellars. Little news has yet been

LEADING TOPICS

ILLINOIS WHEAT, TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Sunday; warmer in eastern portion Saturday; southeasterly winds. For Illinois-Fair Saturday except showers in extreme southern portions Sunday fair and warmer; fresh east-

For Arkansas-Partly cloudy Satur day, with showers in extreme eastern portion; Sunday fair; east to south

sit Company. Wheat Damaged by Rains.

Shot Himself in Brother's Presence, 2. Dolliver Gains by Bosses' Fight, Predictions as to Second Place Commissioner Evans Defeated.

8. McKinley Has Lost German-American Council Passes Union Market Bill.

4. Race Track Results. 5. Baseball Scores.

6. Editorial.

Eclipse Pictures Were Successful. Gossip Following Delegate Convention Kansas City Hotel Rates Not Unfair. 7. The Railways.

Erie's Formal Notice.

. Executions in Three Missouri Towns, Fined for Whipping Her Husband, Boys Engage in Dangerous Pastime. Kern Company Heard From, Good News for Clerks. Missouri Music Teachers.

PART II. 1. Alarming Phase of Chinese Crisis.

2. Reviews of Trade. Closing Exercises in Public Schools.

2. Church News and Announcements. Indian Territory Census. She Did Not Smuggle Diamonds.

5. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. River Telegrams.

s. Grain and Other Markets. v. Financial News.

Weekly Bank Clearings.

& Surshades, Hats and Gowns for June.

Practical Summer Skirts. Society and Business.

received from the mountains, but the damage appears to be greatest in the vast agricultural section of Central and Western Kentucky. More rain is predicted for to-

PLAN TO ANNEX CANADA.

Reorganization of a League to Promote Union.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 15.—To promote a union of Canada and the United States under the Stars and Stripes is the object of a reorganization of the National Continental Union League, which has just been effected. It is a revival of a movement of 1893 and 1834, in which many prominent men of this

city joined.

Andrew H. Green, father of "Greater New York," is at the head of the new movement. The Independence Club of Montreal is the Canadian headquarters of the propaganda. It is hoped by pacific means to bring about the annexation of the Pominion to the United States, and many prominent men have been interested in the movement.

WOMEN FOUGHT CONSTABLES. Excitement at the Nebraska Home

for Feeble-Minded.

Edward Mallette Sent a Bullet In to His Brain in His Employer's Office.

BROTHER'S PRESENCE.

SHOT HIMSELF IN

HE WAS SICK AND HYSTERICAL

1. Strikers' Proposition Submitted to Tran- His Brother Was Waiting to Take Him Home When the Deed Was Committed-Died at the Hospital.

> Edward B. Mallette, 20 years old, em ployed as a clerk in the offices at the American Car and Foundry Company, shot himself in the head at 1 p. m. yesterday in the treasurer's office of the plant, in room No. 618, Lincoln Trust building. He died an hour later at the City Hospital.

Mallette and his elder brother, Stanley A. Maliette, a widower, were both employed in the same office. Yesterday morning the younger man complained of not feeling well. Shortly before 1 o'clock when, save for himself, his brother and another employe, the office was deserted, Mailette became hysterical and commenced to sob bitterly.

After vain efforts to comfort him his brother was decided to take him home, and, after putting on his hat and coat, stoppel a moment at the door to wait for Edward. While standing there he heard a shot, and turned and saw his brother sink to the floor, blood streaming from a builet wound in his right temple. An ambulance was summoned and the unfortunate man was taken to the City Hospital. He expired about 2 o'clock while on the operating table.

Mallette was a native of Thomaston.

Conn., and came to St. Louis about a year
ago from New York. He has been employed by the car company since that time, and is by the car company since that time, and is spoken of very highly by them. He was well educated. He lived with his brother, Stanley, at No. 4476A McPherson avenue. For a month past he had been ill with measles, and at times was very despondent, although he made no threats of suicide. "I cannot account for his committing sul-cide," said Stanley Mallette yesterday. "I do not think the boy had any intention of shooting himself, until perhaps, he felt his revolver as he was putting on his coat and was selzed with a wild impulse to end it all."

The weapon used was a Smith & Wessor revolver, 32-caliber, Mallette's father, who is 63 years old, and who was in the city for some time with his sons, left a few weeks ago for the old home in Connecticut. It is thought the absence of his father might affected Mallette. He was also ed with pain in his head and eyes. The body is now at the hospital, where it will be held until an investigation is made

FUNSTON IN A FIGHT.

Routs a Force of Insurgents Under General Lacuna.

Manila, June 15.—Upon information fur-sished by Major Wheeler to the effect that General Lacuna intended to attack Papaya, province of Nouva Ecija, General Funston, province of Nouva Ecija, General Funston, with staff officers, Captain Koehler and Troop G, of the Fourth Cavalry, and half a company of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, repaired to Papaya. General Lacuna was found with 200 men occupying a position on a ridge two miles south of the town.

General Funston attacked him vigorously, sixty Americans charging the enemy under a hot fire. The insurgents fied.

On their attempting to make a stand later Captan Koehler with a detachment of troops, charged and scattered them.

The pursuit over the rough country lasted until nightfall. Twenty-two of the insurgents were killed. One American was killed and one wounded.

SURRENDERS TO LISCUM.

Macabulos, a Leading Insurgent General, Submits.

Washington, June 15.—An important cap-ture of Filipino insurgents was reported to the War Department this morning by Gen-eral MacArthur in the following cable message:
"Manils, June 15.—General Macabulos

"Manila, June 16.—General Macabulos, with eight officers, 124 enlisted men and 124 rifles, surrendered to Colonei E. H. Liscum of the Ninth Infantry at Tarlac this morning. Macabulos is the most important and last insurgent leader in Tarlac and Panga-MacARTHUR."

In mass meeting at the West End Collseum yesterday the striking street railway men approved the proposition which had been previously indorsed by their Executive and Grievance committees, and, on the advice of President Gompers, gave the Executive Committee full power to act for them in reaching a settlement of the strike. President Whitaker received the proposition and the information concerning the action of the strikers from Attorney Joseph W. Folk, through whose efforts negotia-tions for a settlement were reopened. Mr. Whitaker announced that he probably would President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was the prominent figure

When the question of reinstatement came up and several speakers declared that the company would have to take back all its former employes, he pointed out the error of that position and advised that the point be left to the discretion of the committee for settlement as it considered best, which was finally agreed to by

President Whitaker Expected to

Give an Answer to the

Committee To-Day.

EXECUTIVE BODY NOW HAS FULL POWER.

On Advice of Mr. Gompers, the Men Invest

the Committee With Authority to

Settle for Them-Second

Day of Inquest.

Coroner Lloyd resumed the taking of testimony in the inquest to fix the responsibility for the deaths of Rine and Thomas, the riot victims Witnesses again disagreed as to how the trouble started, but a number testified that Gardner McKnight was in the posse barracks when the shooting occurred and therefore could not have been the man who shot Thomas, as was charged in the

The inquest will be reopened at 9 a. m. to-day.

RESTS WITH THE COMPANY.

New Proposition Approved by Strikers and Submitted to Mr. Whitaker-Answer Expected To-Day.

the street railway strike, approved by the Executive and Grievance committees of the union, and ratified by the general body of street railway men, was formally sub-mitted to the St. Louis Transit Company yesterday afternoon. An answer is expected by the Grievance Committee to-day from President Edwards Whitaker.

The proposition, which is given in ful! above, was drawn up Thursday afternoon by Attorney Joseph W. Folk for the street railway men. At the in tance and upon the advice of President Gor, a. of the Amer can Federation of Labor, the strikers at a mass meeting yesterday morning at the West End Collseum decided unanimously to confer absolute authority upon the Executive Committee of the union in dealing clais of the transit company so that if the proposition stated or any other plan for a settlement is accepted by the company and the Executive Committee, the controversy will be ended without any action by the general body of strikers,

At the mass meeting some of the mer were at first disposed to insist that Clause No. 7 in the agreement be limited to plan of arbitration, but President Compers made such a dramatic and urgent appeal for absolute authority on the part of the Executive Committee that the strikers to a man yielded the point, and authorized the committee not only to present the proposition in behalf of the men, but to bring about a settlement by arbitration, conference or any other method in the judgment of the committee deemed fair to both

The mass meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. All of the men had been notifled to be on hand for the consideration of important business, and before the hour for beginning proceedings arrived the Coliseum was well filled. The meeting was execu-

National President W. D. Mahon, in the absence of President Sher-man Patterson of the local union, who is in the City Hospital, suffering from a stab wound inflicted Wednesday night, at No. 110 North Broadway, presided. no. 119 North Broadway, presided. He made a short address, announcing the purpose of the meeting and expressing the hope that all members would act mederately. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was then introduced. He talked for nearly an hour. He
declared that he had come to St. Louis on
a mission of peace and hoped that an adjustment of the treuble could be effected.
"Your Executive Committee, after several "Your Executive Committee, after several days of hard work, has hit upon a plan of settlement which it believes fair, and which it wants indorsed," he said. "I hope that this union will indorse the plan of your Executive Committee and I hope further that you will to-day pass a resolution giving to that committee power to settle the strike in such a way as in their opinion shall be just and proper."

Question of Reinstatement.

There was considerable discussion on the

There was considerable discussion on the last clause of the new proposition, relating to the question of the reinstatement of the men. Several of the members thought that no agreement should be entered into unless it provided for the reinstatement of all former employes who had committed no acts of violence.

or violence.

President Gompers, however, argued strongly against binding the Executive Committee in any such manner. He de-

clared that it was ridiculous and a reflection upon the good sense of the union to persist in trying to effect a settlement along lines that had already been repeatedly rejected.

"Labor and capital," he declared, "are dependent upon each other, and either may be oppressed by the unjust exactions of the other. The proper thing to be done is to leave this matter entirely with your Executive Committee to be settled in a manner which, in their judgment, is best." Several times in the course of the proceedings President Gompers jumped to his feet to answer what he considered some unwise suggestion. His conduct throughout the meeting manifested an earnest desire on his part to effect a settlement, and he carried the day. The plan as suggested by the Executive Committee was adopted almost unanimously, and in addition a resolution at the suggestion of President Gompers was passed, authorizing the committee to settle by conference or otherwise, if a settlement by arbitration as suggested in section No. 7 of the plan could not be effected.

None of the members of the Executive

in section No. 7 of the plan could not be effected.

None of the members of the Executive Committee would talk after the meeting had adjourned. Neither would W. D. Mahon. President Gompers said: "I came out here to effect a settlement of this strike, and I hope to do it. I am for peace, and am on a mission of peace. It would be unside the committee of the set of the country of the committee of

straight to the Laclede Hotel.

Given to Mr. Whitaker.

Shortly after their arrival at the hotel Messrs. Gompers, Mahon and Edwards and other members of the Executive Committee of the union went to the office of Attorney Joseph W. Folk in the Lincoln Trust building, through whose efforts the negotiations for settlement were reopened. After a short conference with Mr. Folk, at which the action taken by the union was fully expinined, he was authorized to present the pian of settlement to Mr. Whitaker, president of the transit company.

At 4 o'clock Attorney Folk went to Mr. Whitaker's office and officially advised him of the action taken by the union at the morning meetins.

The two were in conference about thirty minutes. The plan of settlement and supplemental action of the union, giving the Executive Committee full power to settle the strike, was hurriedly considered, and it was finally decided to defer further consideration until to-day.

After the conference between President Whitaker and Mr. Folk the former said:

"Nothing will be done to-night. This is a great big question and it is not fair to expect me to give an answer until after I have fully considered the proposition in all its phases. All the sections of the propositions, as they appeared to me at first giance, I have embodied in terms of settlement hitherto agreed to by me, but which were rejected by the union. The last clause is not clear to my mind. I shall consider the matter to-night and will send an answer to Mr. Edwards, chairman of the committee, to-morrow."

Mr. Folk said: "I hope, for the sake of the husters interests of the content to the content of the committee.

to Mr. Edwards, chairman of the commit-tee, to-morrow."

Mr. Folk said: "I bope, for the sake of the business interests of St. Louis and the good name of the city, that the proposition will result in a settlement. The plan is fair, and, I believe, affords an honorable so-lution of the existing differences between the transit company and its former em-ployes. I feel very hopeful that the com-pany will view this proposition in the right light and that a happy conclusion will re-sult."

RIOT INQUEST IS RESUMED.

Witnesses Who Were With McKnight Say He Could Not Have Fired the Shot That Killed Thomas.

the course of the riot on Washington avenue last Sunday was resumed yesterday morning at \$20 o'clock. The morning session adjourned at 12 o'clock. The inquest was reopened shortly after 2 o'clock in the afterneon and adjourned at 5:15. This morning at a colock the inquest will be reing at 9 o'clock the inquest will be re-

The testimony disproved the statemen in the police report to the effect that Dep-uty Gardner McKnight fired the shot that killed Thomas. Many disinterested wit-nesses testified that McKnight could not have done the shooting because he was with them inside the barracks when it

The taking of testimony in the inquest to fix the responsibility for the killing of George Rine and C. Edward Thomas in the course of the riot on Washington avenue last Sunday was resumed yesterday enue last Sunday was resumed yesterday ager of the P. C. Murphy Trunk Com-

THE PROPOSITION.

1. Agreement March 10, 1900, except as herein modified, is re-established. 2. No discrimination will be made against any employe because he is or may become a member of any union. All employes must be entirely free to join

by intimidation or threats to join or not join any union will be cause for the immediate discharge of the person guilty of such attempt.

join or not join any union shall be cause for discharge of such official.

5. The company will treat with any committee representing the organization egarding any matter of mutual interest.

 The company will agree that if any future differences shall arise between it and its employes with respect to the terms of this agreement, or its appilcation to cases that shall hereafter arise between it and its employes with respect to the terms of this agreement, or its application to cases that shall reafter arise which cannot be adjusted amicably between the parties, they

shall be submitted to arbitration, 7. The question of reinstatement of former employes shall be submitted to

UNION APPROVES PROPOSITION.

We, the members of Division 131, Amalgamated Association of Street Railay Employes of America, in session assembled, hereby authorize our Executive Committee to submit the proposition to the St. Louis Transit Company as a basis of settlement of our controversy.

FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT.

In regard to section 7, covering the reinstatement of our members, the Executive Board is hereby authorized and empowered to reach a settlement either through a conference and agreement with the company or by submitting it to arbitration as provided for in the above section.

clothes. He also suggested to Judge Har-vey, who is representing Sheriff Pohlman and the deputies at the inquest, questions to have the Coroner put to the witnesses. to have the Coroner put to the witnesses.

Those who witnessed the shooting testified that Thomas fell at the first fire.

All the strikers who testified at the in-quest said that two deputies held Thomas while a third shot him. They did not know, while a third shot him. They did not know, so they said, what caused the trouble.

McKnight was taken into custody by Coroner Lioyd at opening of the inquest on Wednesday, but was released later in the day by Chief of Police Campbell. Coroner Lloyd held McKnight on a police report signed by Captain Kiely of the Fourth District, in which it was stated that McKnight shot Thomas because Thomas was about to shoot Adjutant Webster.

McKnight Was With W. M. Reedy.

Kright shot Thomas because Thomas was about to shoot Adjutant Webster.

McKnight Was With W. M. Reedy.

"Mr. McKnight spent the afternoon of Sunday with me," testified Mr. Reedy. "I accompanied him to the Barracks with Mr. McKeen. Just as we entered the barracks the rain began. We entered at the St. Charles street door. Shortly after it began raining, Mr. McKnight went forward to the officers' headquarters in the front of the building to get out a summons for Mr. McKeen. He was gone some time, but finelly came back with the summons. While we were joking Mr. McKeen about the result of his trip downtown, the shooting began. The first report was snort and sharp. Then came two louder reports. If the first shots, and before Mr. McKnight left in the order, and that was the last I saw of him. My jungment is, from what I have learned, that Thomas was wounced by the first shots, and before Mr. McKnight left in the order, and that was the last I have learned, that Thomas was wounced by the first shots, and before Mr. McKnight left in Mr. Reedy stated that Mr. McKnight left mor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt nor leggins and no revolver. He had no belt in Washington avenue.

Mr. Charles McKeen corroborated Mr. Reedy's testimony. He added

with others, who were unarmed, and who reappeared with shotguns. After this body of men left the barracks there was no more

hooting. McKnight was present at the inquest More Conflicting Testimony.

The testimony yesterday again was con-leting and in most cases indefinite. It has een impossible, apparently, for the author-ties to find any one, save deputies, who vers near the scone of the shooting, and he deputies summoned have been unable to

say who fired the shots which killed Thomas and Rine.

The witnesses from among the strikers have testified, but all of them were a block away when the shooting began, except Peter McGivern of No. 2502 Rutger street, an ex-motorman, who testified yesterday. He furnished the first clew to the identity of the man who shot Thomas, but threw little light on the commencement of the trouble. McGivern said that as he came up to where the shooting had occurred, a deputy was forcing the crowd back. He shoved one of the strikers, who said:

"You're the fellow who shot that man."

"Yes," replied the deputy, "and I'll shoot you," at the same time placing the muzzle of his shotgun at the man's chest. The willness did not remember the name of the man who had the encounter with the deputy, but thought it was Knabb, who, on Wednesday, was picked out by Adjutant Webster as the man he thought threw the brick through the car, just before the riot began.

Webster as the man he thought threw the brick through the car, just before the riot began.

According to McGivern, the deputy wore a soft hat, blue flar nel shirt and leggings, and had on no coat. Afterwards writness waiked to Broadway, where he heard several more shots fired and saw a man fall. Before this a deputy who was addressed as "Colone" was directed by another deputy to "get those men," and proceeded to club one of the men in uniform named Robinson with his revoiver. The "Colonel," according to the witness, was cleanly shaved.

J. W. Hubbard of No. il South Channing avenue, formerly in the transit company's employ, testified that before the trouble, the motorman on the westbound car drew his revoiver and leaning over the side of the platform, pointed it at the crowd. Bome one in the crowd had called out "scab." Just then a shot was fired, but Hubbard could not say whether it was fired by the motorman. Three men came out of the barracks and arrested a man in the ranks. In the scuffie ensuing the revolver of one of the deputies dropped and was discharged. Then a deputy discharged his shotgun. Witness saw no rocks thrown. He thought the man who was shot was not the man who was arrested, but was one who seemed to be ruffning away.

Hubbard stated that before the parade left East St. Louis, President Mahon of the National Union cautioned the men to create no disorder. He last saw Mahon on the bridge. He was in a buggy in advance of the drum corps.

He was in a buggy in advance of the drum the transit company and its former employes. I feel very hopeful that the company will view this proposition in the right light and that a happy conclusion will result."

It is result. It is result. The saw in a buggy in advance of the functions. According to H. L. Staumton of Chicago, who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist gum who is staying at the Burleigh Hotel, the use of the rist was substant the parade inso that ten or twelve men in the parade inso that ten or twelve men in the parade played on the result. The substant and list the result. The substant and the restified that the plate started back, but were turned by deputies. And the sum of the

was discharged. Several strikers came up to the group.

Descriptions of the Men Who Fired.

Then the group separated and a shot was fired from a shotgun by a man wearing a bine shirt, light hat, gray trousers and without a coat. He seemed to be of less than medium height and his face was smooth. Immediately after the first shot firing commenced from the upper windows of the barracks. "They seemed to be shooting at every man with a uniform," said the witness. Grant thought that Mr. Mc-Knight looked like the man who fired the fatat shot, but said that the man was dressed differently. Witness said that the shotgun was discharged three seconds after the revolver feil and was discharged. Similar testimony was given by F. Blaisdell of No. 233 Caroline street, who added that when the deputy took the man from the parade another man in the line grabbed at the prisoner and another asked the deputy what he was arresting him for. Blaisdell said that he heard no report of a pistol.

According to Clerk Harry Walker of the Hotel Barnum, who was standing just west of the barracks, four or five friends of the man who was arrested tried to rescue him. A scrimmage ensued in which the man almost broke away. Just then a shot was fired, after which the shooting became general and Walker went off the street. He described the deputy who he thought fired the first shot as wearing a blue shirt, soft hat, about 5 feet 9 inches in height and of light complexion. Walker saw no weapons displayed by the men in line and said that he saw none in the hands of the deputies who made the arrest.

R. E. Ham of No. 142iA North Taylor avenue reached the scene too late to see the shooting of Thomas but testified that as he approached the barracks a deputy fired east into the crowd, this shot being followed quickly by others. Witness was standing by Burkhardt in the ambulance to be removed to the City Hospital. He insisted that Burkhardt in the ambulance to be removed to the City Hospital. He insisted that Hurkhardt had displayed no waspon and had for Descriptions of the Men Who Fired.

o shoot," said the witnesses. He said he fire from the deputies was not retur Heard No Pistol Shots.

While the riot was in progress, S. B. Oliver, a bookmaker, living at the Lindell Hotel, was in front of the hotel. He testified that the first part of the paradeturned south in Sixth street, followed by a crowd of children, who were throwing missiles of some kind. One of the missiles was a piece of pasteboard box. The children were shouting "Scab!" As the children were shouting "Scab!" As the children were shouting "Scab!" As the children went along Sixth street witness saw a deputy run into the ranks of those on Washington avenue and take a man out of the line. He was joined by another deputy. Several strikers ran up to them, then the group separated, and a shot was fired by a man near the curb, who wore a blue shirt. Witness heard no pistol shot and saw no weapons in the hands of any of the strikers.

saw no weapons in the hands of any of the strikers.

August Baum, a night watchman, em-ployed at Sonnenfeld's, testified that while the shooting was in progress three men ran into the store at Broadway and St. Charles streets, saying that they were about to be killed. One of them left his revol-ver, for which he called on last Tuesday evening. evening.

Special Officer William R. Caudle, of headSpecial Officer William R. Caudle, of head-

Special Officer William R. Caudle, of head-quarters, described the killing of Rine. He said that the man who shot Rine was on the southwest corner of Broadway and Washington avenue, Rine being diagonally across on the northeast corner. Witness was twelve feet from the deputy when he fired. He was a young man and wore a soldier's hat. His back was turned to witness and he was with two other deputies. Rine was crossing the street. The deputy called out "Hait! Come here," then fired, and Rine fell.

Special Officer J. E. Williams testified that he was in front of Nugents' in Washington avenue when the shooting began. He ran to where the shots were being fired in front of the barracks, but was stopped by deputies. He thought that five or six pistol shots preceded those from the revolvers.

Detective Louis Ziegler testified that he also was prevented by the deputies from reaching the scene of the shooting. He and the other officers had been assigned by Chief Desmond to meet the returning parade at the bridge entrance and instructed to turn in a riot call if any disturbance occurred. The riot call was turned in as soon as they could reach a telephone.

Witnesses McGivern, Baum and Bennington were sent to the barracks with a police officer by Coroner Lloyd to identify, if possible, the men who fired the shots in the riot.

riot.

Captain Lewis T. Tune, the first witness called in the afternoon, testified that he was on the first floor of the barracks, near the St. Charles street entrance, with Mc-Knight, Mr. and Mrs. William Marion Reedy and Charles S. McKeen, when the shooting was heard outside on Washington avenue. Witness testified that he is a Deputy Sheriff and that when the shooting was commenced some one called to Company F. of which he and McKnight are members, to fall in. McKnight and the other members of the company he said, ran to the basement for their guns and when the company got to the street the shooting was over. Witness testified that he did not think that all the members of his company went into the street, but he was sure that about forty of them did. He said that he did not see McKnight or any other member of his company shoot, and that there was no necessity for them to do so when they reached the street. If McKnight shot at all he did so very late.

Judge Chester H. Krum of No. 553 Chamberiain avenue was the next witness called. He testified that he returned to the barracks from supper about 5:20 o'clock, entering through the St. Charles street entrance.

"Inside I saw Mr. and Mrs. Reedy and Were With McKnight.

Cox Did Not Shoot. J. T. Prosser of No. 2008 Locust street,